The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,528—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4. 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 3½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... " 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, on SATURDAY, 7th June, 1879, at 3 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Cocanada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Parts are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapollam, where they will arrive at 7-45 P. M., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 4th June, 1879, at 4 P. M., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSREH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on SATURDAY, 7th June, 1879, at 2 P. M., calling at Veraval, Mangalore, Fore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. MANORA, 2,342 Tons, and ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons,

Saloon passage ....Rs. 200
Second Class passage ..... " 85

The Manora and Assyria carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess each and are due in London on 4th and 9th August respectively. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

BOMBAY TO RANGOON.

THE S. S. BYCULLA, 1,455 Tons, on 9th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st May 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

via SUEZ CANAL,

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE ITALIAN STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Victuals.
Suez	360	220	80	
Port Said	360	240	140	
Brindisi	360	240	140	
Naples	360	240	140	
Leghorn	360	240	140	
Genoa	360	240	140	
Marseilles	360	260	145	Without Victuals.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half-fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

FIRST STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:

ENGLISHMAN to sail on TUESDAY, 3rd June 1879.
MALWA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

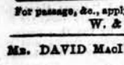
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

MR. DAVID MacIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

TUSCANY,
CAPT. GOUGH.
BOMBAY TO HAVRE.



THIS Steamer will sail on the 6th June, she has very comfortable accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

Rate of passage money, Rs. 400.

For passage, &c., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

MR. DAVID MacIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

THESSALY,
CAPTAIN FRANK HARBORD.
BOMBAY TO HAVRE.
TO SAIL 7TH JUNE.

THIS Steamer's accommodation is all amidships and on Deck. Rate of passage money, Rs. 400. For passage, &c. Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMER.

SPEKE HALL.
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 21st June. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck. For passage or further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. INDIA,
CAPTAIN GEORGE READ.
2,259 Tons, 300 H. P.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 14th June. For plans of Saloon and Cabins, handbooks of information, rates of passage, or any further information apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th May 1879.

THE BOMBAY HEMP AND JUTE MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A POLL having been DEMANDED by more than FIVE SHAREHOLDERS at the meeting held this day, the 2nd June 1879, on the following amendment proposed by Mr. Hormusjee Ardeshir Suntook, and seconded by Mr. Dady Nusserwanjee Dady,

That Messrs. MICHAEL R. De QUADROS and NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE be APPOINTED LIQUIDATORS at a commission of one per cent. on the assets realized, and that the Liquidators have all the powers mentioned in section 174 of the Indian Companies' Act X of 1866.

Notice is hereby given that THURSDAY, the 5th instant, from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m. at the office of the Company, No. 1 Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, is appointed as the time and place for taking the said Poll, and Mr. Preeot, the Solicitor of the Company, is appointed scrutineer.

The Meeting held this day is ADJOURNED to THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p. m.

SHAPOORJEE JEWAJEE,
Chairman of the Meeting.

Bombay, 2nd June 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	B.P.	Captains.	1879
— VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Ferrins	6th June.
(a) GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	13th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. E. Briscoe	20th June.
(a) MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	27th do.
— TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barrett	4th July.
(a) HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N.W Haselwood	11th do.
— THIBET	2593	400	J. H Torbock	18th do.
(a) MIRZAPORE	2763	600	A. Pariah	25th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 8 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th May 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin, 9th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th May 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	20th June.
ARRAM	3023	500	N. Stewart	18th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th May 1879.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. INDIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

OWNERS of STEAM VESSELS are hereby informed that under a recent order of Government, the Notice required under paragraph 3 of the Rules promulgated by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, on the 8th of December, 1871, under the authority of Section 8 of Act 14 of 1865 (an Act to provide for the periodical survey of Steam Vessels in the Ports, Harbours, Rivers, or Waters of the Presidency of Bombay, is, on and after this date, to be forwarded and the fees thereon to be paid to the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port, and are reminded that they are required to give him at least three days' notice in writing when a survey is required.

HENRY MORLAND,
Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port.

Office of the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port, 2nd June, 1879.

WANTED.

TO CAPITALISTS.

WANTED a PARTNER, with a Capital of £3,000, for quarter share of a business worth Rs. 30,000 per annum.

Unexceptional references and *bona fide* proof can be given of the returns.

Two-thirds of the Capital required down, and one-third six months after.

Applicants must be prepared to guarantee that, on the value of the above being proved, the Partnership will be duly carried out.

A Partner who could undertake the Home portion of the business would be preferred.

Address A., care of L. GORDON, Solicitor, Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF Piece goods at the Godowns of Messrs. W. & A Graham and Co. in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 4th instant, sale commencing at 3-30 P M, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., in Parsee Bazaar Street Fort.

A quantity of grey, white, and colored piece goods and dhoties In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th June at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises a piece of fasundary ground with the chawl standing thereon, situate on Dalale Road, Byculla, assessed under No. 7, containing by admeasurement 424 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north by the property of Ruttonsey Shaloo, on the south by passage, on the east by the property of Mathuradas Tulseydass, and on the west by the property of Dhevjee Hunumuntrow Marwadi.

SALE OF Valuable landed property at Grant Road, opposite the bungalow of Jugganath Sunkerseth, Esq.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th June, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises,

All that piece of Foras Fresh-hold ground, admeasuring 2,510 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage or bungalow, outhouses, cookroom, and stables standing thereon, situate at Grant Frere Bridge Road, in the sub-district of Bhoiteshwar, forming part of the Grant Frere Bridge Road, and bounded on the east by the property of Sonabai, widow, on the west by the property of Dhunjee Kurmally, on the north by the Grant Frere Bridge Road, and on the south by the property of Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Esq., as eased by the Municipality under No. 2 and by the Collector under No. 335, and are now in the occupation of Mr. R. de St. Quentin as tenant of Hussen Moya alias Dada Rahimtoola.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 5th inst., sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Grant Road, opposite the Bungalow of Jugganath Sunkersath, Esq., the very valuable and handsome richly carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood, and gilt household, furniture by Deschamps splendid pier glasses in gilt frames, rich Brussels carpets, a double barrelled Breech-loading rifle, by Reilly & Co., the property of R. de St. Quentin, Esq., the same comprises a few lots of glassware, claret, liquor and wine services, plated ice pitcher, hotwater dishes, liquor frame waiters, a very handsome renaissance style, round diningroom table sofa, pier, round and dressing table, with marble tops, lady's writing table, and Davenport drawing room, easy, low pridieaux, arm, and without arm chairs, side board, 7×8, dumb waiters, round teapoys with marble tops, sofa couches, and ottoman, one very handsome richly carved glass door, gun, almyrah, English pattern chiffoniere, single and double screens, one ebonywood small size single screen, revolving book stand, very handsome Brussels and Agra carpets, toilet stand with glass, richly gilt pier glass, with pier glasses, a splendid blackwood bedstead, cheval and dressing glasses, clothes and gown presses, single cots, a double barrelled Breech-loading rifle, by Reilly, rich table ornaments, flower vases, photographs, chromolithographs and engravings, photographic camera with lenses.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

NOTICE.

To be sold by Public Auction, by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 9th instant, on account and at the risk of the Indentor, Keoolally Feerbhoy Engineer.

1 second-hand lathe by Messrs. E. F. Harry and Sons, backgeared, self-acting, slide surfacing and screw cutting, 13 inch centre on 14 feet gap-bed, 22 change wheels, top cone shaft hanger and pullys.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few dozen superior Champagne, Rs. 30 per dozen.
" " Red Sparking Burgundy at Rs. 24 per doz
" " Bollinger's Extra Dry Champagne at Rs. 36 per dozen.

Sample bottles can be had on application.

CRAWFORD & Co,

Bombay, 4th June, 1879.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the undermentioned parties:—

Escoffully Heptoolla—
E H 8-8-2—2 cases hour glasses, ex. "Benarly."
A P—76 76—3 cases brushes, ex. "Strathleven."
Abdul Tyeb Roosumally—
A T R—85-9, 91-3 & 93—9 cases marbles, lamp reflectors, purses, inkpots, &c., ex. "Henry Bolckow."
Ismaijee Escoffbhoy—
E E—1-5—5 cases hooks and eyes, fine tooth combs, buttons, brass wire, ex. "Strathleven."

ON MONDAY, the 9th June, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, cutlery by "Mappin," 1 mahogany square pianoforte by Broadwood and Sons, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of H. L. Wright, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days previously.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 4 P.M. on the same day,

ON TUESDAY, the 10th June, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, 1 sympathetic rosewood square piano, by Maud, &c., the property of Hussein Effendi, Esqr., Turkish Consul.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days previously.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods and Sweepings at G. I. P. Railway Station, Byrce Bunder.

ON THURSDAY, the 12th June, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a large quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by orders of the concerned and on account and risk of the following parties:—

	Abdool Tyeb Russon Ally.
A T R—97-98	3 Cases toy watches, gilt chains, &c., ex Pekin.
	Abdool Ally Dawood Khan.
A D—37	1 Case, raid, ex Avondale.
	Esse Jamal.
E J—86-89	3 Cases hardware, purres, &c., ex Avondale.
	Abdool Ally Adamjee.
A A—24-27	3 Cases pads, &c., ex Avondale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th June 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE.—The WISTOW HALL (S. S.) will sail for LIVERPOOL on THURSDAY, the 5th instant. A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder for the conveyance of Passengers at noon on that day.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd June 1879.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. FLAMINGO, Captain Ferguson, ARRIVED from LONDON, are hereby requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our counter-signature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

No claims will be admitted for damage or short delivery, &c. under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd June 1879.

MANDVIE SPINNING, WEAVING AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

A MEETING of CREDITORS will be held at the Office of the Official Liquidator, 39, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 P. M., to discuss the affairs of the Company.

THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MUNCHERSHA BAZONJEE has CEASED to be SECRETARY of the above Company from the 29th May 1879, and has no longer any employment under the Company.

MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd June 1879.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on TUESDAY, the 10th of June 1879, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of adopting a Petition to the House of Commons praying that the Western Rajpootana Railway—particularly that part of it between Ahmedabad and Pahlunpur—be constructed on the standard 5' 6" gauge.

By order of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce,

J. GORDON,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 3rd June 1879.

RUBBER SEALS.

BEDFORD'S PATENT RUBBER SEALS as supplied largely to the Indian Imperial and Local Governments, Banks, Mercantile Offices, &c., throughout the country, are far superior to any others.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY,
THACKER & Co., LIMITED.

FOR SALE, not now required by Owner, a half-hunting ¼ plate, quarter second Chronograph, registering minutes, with compensation balance, full jewelled lever keyless GOLD WATCH, made to order, with most modern improvements, still with makers, Messrs B. DENT & Co., 34, Royal Exchange, adapted for scientific observations; delivered in India with guarantee. Price 90 Guineas paid in England, or equivalent in India. Apply to S. W. B., General Post Office, Bombay.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the MATTER of SHAMJEE VIRJEE and UDHOWJEE NATHU, who lately carried on the trade or business of Mucuddums and Commission Agents in Bombay, under the name of SHAMJEE VIRJEE, and also under the name of UDHOWJEE NATHU, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the Petition of ARJUNDAS GULABROY, a partner in the Firm of SEWBUX JOHARIMULL, Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvents, verified by the affidavit of the said Arjundas Gulabroy, was filed in this Honourable Court on the second day of June, instant. And whereas the said Shamjee Virjee and Udhowjee Nathu have been duly adjudged Insolvents under Section IX. of the Indian Insolvent Act, XI. and XII. Victoria, Chapter XXI. It is ordered that all the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE and EFFECTS of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And that the said Insolvents do within THIRTY DAYS from this date file in my Office a Schedule in the form in Schedule C to the said Act annexed.—Dated this 2nd day of June 1879.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 3rd day of June 1879.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS.

FIRE RESERVE £1,156,690
LIFE ACCUMULATED FUNDS ... £2,852,566
ANNUITY FUNDS £300,080

FIRE DEPARTMENT:—Policies opened on Warehouses, Shops, Dwellings, Household Furniture, Merchandize, Glubs, Mills, Presses and any insurable property in Bombay, and in the Mofussil.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—This Company insures European and approved Native lives. Policy-holders have the advantage of a reduction of premium to the Home scale of Rates, commencing from the date of leaving Egypt for Europe without medical certificate or fresh examination.

The accumulated Funds in terms of "The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company's Act 1870" are exclusively invested to meet the obligations, arising under Life policies and Annuities and declared not to be responsible for the obligations in the Fire business. These funds now amount, irrespective of the paid-up capital, to £3,006,752.

Ninety per cent. of the whole profits is divided among the assured on the participating scale. This is as large a share of the profits as is allowed by any Office, and larger than that given by most other "Proprietory" Offices. The profits are ascertained and divided every five years. The next division of Profits will take place on 31st December 1880. Policies are indisputable after having been five years in force.

The Rates of Premium are moderate, and include several tables peculiarly well adapted to meet special requirements, such as the Half Premium, Half Credit, Double Assurance, Assurance and Annuity Tables, &c.

TABLE OF RATES FOR CIVILIANS PAYABLE DURING THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.

Age next Birthday.	Without Profits. Yearly.	Half yearly.	Quarterly.	With Profits. Yearly.	Half yearly.	Quarterly.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	23 6 0	12 0 0	6 10 0	29 2 0	15 0 0	7 10 0
25	27 3 0	13 15 0	7 2 0	31 3 0	16 0 0	8 3 0
30	29 7 0	15 2 0	7 12 0	33 14 0	17 0 0	8 14 4
35	32 7 0	16 11 0	8 8 0	37 5 0	19 0 0	9 13 0
40	35 14 0	18 7 0	9 7 0	41 4 0	21 3 0	10 14 4
45	40 3 0	20 10 0	10 9 0	46 3 0	23 11 0	12 2 0

MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. SIDNEY SMITH.

Prospectus containing Tables of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

W. M. MACAULAY & Co., Agents,
No. 24, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 2nd June 1879.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order as moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" O ce.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.
MACHINE BLANKET
COARSE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

30 RUPEES REWARD.—LOST, a GOLD WATCH and Cable Chain with Ring, Locket, and Pencil Case attached. Apply at the Marine Office.

A GENTLEMAN, the son of a Bengal Civilian, is anxious to be employed on a Tea or Coffe Estate. Has had four years' experience of India. Apply to C. J., O. F.G., care of GRINDLAY & Co., Bombay.

MRS. MEDLEY begs to inform her Lady customers that she has removed her Millinery Establishment, No. 27, Meadow Street, opposite the Oriental Bank.

FOR SALE, two new ENGLISH BUGGIES, just landed, strong and very light. On view at PETERS and SON, 17, Churney Road.

FOR SALE, at PRINCE'S DOCK, about 300 TONS of TIMBER, suitable for Contractors and Engineers. Apply to GLOVER and Co.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT'S Auction Rooms, at 1 p. m. on SATURDAY, 7th instant, a valuable young saddle HORSE, strong, quiet, and steady, perfectly sound, with Saddle and Bridle.

SPONGES.—Just received, a small parcel of large, medium and small SPONGES, finest quality and cheap.

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COMFORTABLE BOARD & LODGINGS can be had for a few Batchelors at Byculla, convenient to Tram & Railway. Terms Rs. 60 per month. Address F., care of *B. Gazette*.

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INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHEDDAR CHEESE, in cut, 12 As. per lb. HAM, a fresh supply, 14 As. per lb, J. PEARSE, 39, Apollo Street.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON, 1879.

SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS.

ANTICIPATING the REQUIREMENTS of MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS who, through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Monsoon, are compelled to lay in SUPPLIES IN ADVANCE, the Company are landing by each Mail large supplies of—

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME, AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIGS' CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS,
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED ANGLO-SWISS MILK.
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES and are of the same high class, which enables the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar auctions) and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

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Dry Water Colours.	Camel Hair Pencils.	Mahl Sticks.
Moist do. in pans.	Siberian do.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Slow drying do. in tubes.	Sable do.	Palette Knives.
Oil Colours in tubes.	Hog Hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.	Sable ditto.	Bristol Boards.
Moist ditto.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Oil Colour Boxes,	Drawing Papers.	Drawing Pencils.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
	Prepared Oil Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
	Do. Millboards.	Gold Leaf.

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THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is comp

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 3RD JUNE 1879.

YESTERDAY being a Bank holiday at home we have had no public commercial telegrams from London, but Reuter's New York message is to hand, reporting ready Mid. Uplands as having advanced from 13 to 13¼ cents. and August shipment from 13·27 to 13·46 cent. per lb. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports are given at 2,000 bales, but as there is nothing to show whether this is for Saturday or Monday it is impossible to give our usual comparison of the figures.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has attracted more attention than any other branch of business to-day, the average rate of Rs. 98⅞ obtained for the 9¼ lakhs balance of the new loan being higher than was generally anticipated here. The Government have unquestionably obtained a comparatively high result for the whole operation and a strong speculative demand has been apparent here to-day in consequence. Closing rates may be quoted at Rs. 92½ for Fours, Rs. 97½ to ⅝ for old Fours-and-a-half, and Rs. 97½ for new. The steady advance in Exchange lends additional strength to the Market and at the moment there is every indication of a further rise, now that the incubus of the unallotted balance of the loan is removed.

EXCHANGE.—Owing to the holidays at home there is nothing new in respecting Silver, but accounts from Calcutta being firmer, rates have been stronger again to-day with a further advance of 1-16d. per rupee in Bank Bills, but private paper being scarce is unchanged.

We now quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	.....1s. 8d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 8⅛d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,,	,, ...1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	,, ...1s. 8¼d.	,,
Francs 3 ,,	,, ...3·12	,,

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ⅛ per cent. discount.

THE SHARE MARKET continues dull with nothing of any importance doing. Banks, Land, and Press Companies are all unchanged, but Spinning and Weaving shares are dull, and we quote a decline of Rs. 5 in Great Eastern, Rs. 10 in Bombay United, Jewraz Balloo, Khutao Muconjee, Madras United, Manockjee Petit, and Oriental, and Rs. 15 per share in Dhurrumsey.

COTTON is still quiet in the absence of fresh intelligence from Liverpool, but owing to the advance in the American prices sellers are somewhat firmer, and for parcels of ready Cotton some exceptionally high rates have been paid, notably Rs. 251 for best Bhavnagar. Practically, however, the Market is unchanged as there is no general buying. The receipts yesterday were 6,784 bales, making 21,184 bales for the five days. We quote :—

Good Ginned Broach	.....Rs. 256	per candy
Good Omra	..... ,, 249	,,
F. G. F. do	..... ,, 245	,,
G. F. do	..... ,, 242	,,
Good Dhollera	..... ,, 244	,,
F. G. F. do	..... ,, 240	,,
G. F. do	..... ,, 236	,,

FREIGHTS remain dull with no change in rates. For Liverpool by Steam 20s. is the quotation and by Sail 16s. 3d., but the engagements making are small in the extreme. For other ports there is no change.

PIECE GOODS are quiet without special movement. In the bazaar clearances are small at previous rates. From first hands there is some business doing for forward shipment, but ready goods are not in demand. Local Goods and Yarns are quiet and difficult of sale.

COALS are practically unaltered. The only business reported is a sale of a small lot of Cardiff in harbour at Rs. 22½ alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p.ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	720
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	670
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India	37,320	£25 £12-10	6 do		167

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.a.	800
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	970
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.	540
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	470
Berar Company (New)	125	500	all	60 p.a.	470
Indian Press Co	1,000	250	all	14 do	50
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	50
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,000	all	40 do	450
Dhollera F. and G. Co.	500	1,000	all	40 do	450
Dhan India Press Co	883	1,000	all	100 do	895
Fort Press Co	50	2,500	1,250	50 do	950
French Press Co	800	500	all	75 p.a.	475
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co	1,125	400	all	30 do	215
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co	600	500	all	25 do	250
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	440
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.a.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	35 p.a.	nominal
Allard Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.a.	800
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p.a.	1,250
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	20,000	100	100	2 p.ct.	60
Bhowmuggur M. and E. Company	800	2,000	..	40 p.a.	600
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.a*	733
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	500	all	15 p.a*	9
Bunder Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.a*	nominal
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25 p.a*	nominal
Cowjee S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.a*	625
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. a.	600
Dharumsey Spinning	3,000	1,000	all	25 p.a*	955
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all	..	350
Ewing S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	40 p.a*	nominal
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	30 p.a*	825
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	30 p.a.	780
Hyderabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	450
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.a*	840
Khandelah Spinning	750	1,000	all	30 p.a*	875
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.a*	550
Madras Spinning	500	1,000	all	8¾	100
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	50 p.a*	1,163
Manchester & Bombay	30,000	50	50	..	5
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	28p.a*	nominal
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40p.a*	1,035
Morarjee Spinning	1,048	1,000	all	30 p.a*	925
Muscgon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	160
National S. and W. Co.	950	1,000	all	30 p. .	715
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	nominal
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	600	2,000	all	..	do.
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.a*	do.
Oriental	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.a*	1,035
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	75
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.a.	500
Soondardas Spinning	650	1,000	all	75 p.a.	560
Do do. 1 Share	500	1,000	250	125 p.a.	750
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p.a.	490
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	all	25 p.a.	

* Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20 21⅝	3·0 5	p.ct	305
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20 13⅜	14·6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20 6⅝	7·3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20 3⅛	12·1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,160
Do. New Shares	..	£18 19⅜	5·15	do	350

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	4,000	3,000	all	15 p.a*	795
Freke Land and Tiar Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.a.	109
Masagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p.a.	300
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.a.	215

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.a.	1,820
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250p.a.	2,840
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p.ct	58
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Limited	1280	100	100	10 p. a.	120
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	..	350
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ltd.	..	..	500	300	36 p. a.	265
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,000	200	100	7½ p. ct	48
Mechanical Buildings Ltd.	1,000	500	all	p. a.	
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. a.	810
Thacker and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	100
Treasher and Co.	1,800	500	all	62½ p. a.	665 xd
Vegas Patent Slip Co.	1,000	250	all	p. ct	15

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BARQUE THOMAS WOOD, 520 tons, Captain S. Ingham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, 7th March, with a cargo of timber.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. CHUPRA, 1,522 tons, Captain C. N. Wood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, via Negapatam, with a cargo of 24,675 bags rice.

THE SHIP MONMOUTHSHIRE, 1,163 tons, Captain T. Potter, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields, with a cargo of 1,832 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain O. E. Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, 30th May, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. R. Giles, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Cunningham, Sister Olleorga, Mr. Benjamin, and 12 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
2	Vingoria (s).....	Mitchell	Kurrachee, May 31.
	Chupra(s).....	Wood.....	Rangoon, May 19.
	Thomas Wood	Ingham.....	Moulmein, Mar 7.
	Flamingo (s).....	Ferriman ...	London, Apr 6.
	Monmouthshire ...	Potter	Shields, Feb 1.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 3.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Stuart s—10 cases bleaching powder, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Callitrehoe—25 cases matches, Abdoollaly Dawoodkhan.

FROM GLASGOW.

Anglia s—20 cases nitric acid and 20 cases muriatic acid, Rogers and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Sumatra s—6 bales writing paper, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Sumatra s—38 cases beads, Abdoollaly Naboobhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

India s—35 cases brandy, D F Batha and Co.
Assiria s—38 cases brandy, D F Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Narcissus—100 bales cotton, GREAVES, Cotton and Co ; 1,600 cwts linseed. Ritchie, Stuart and Co.
Whittier—242 cwts myrabollams, Allymahamed Hassum ; 2124 cwts myrabollams, Hajee Joosub Latiff.
Abercarne—280 cwts myrabollams, 16 bales hemp, Vussonjee Veerjee ; 16 bales hides, Remoobhoy Russoolbhoy ; 200 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 60 cwts cotton seed, Aldridge, Salmon and Co ; 900 cwts myrabollams, Poonja Jewraj.
Egbert—97 bales cotton, and 5 bales rags, Sumsoodin Moola Tyebjee ; 125 cwts castor seed, and 66¾ cwts rapeseed, Vulubdass Mooljee ; 100 bales cotton, Kessowjee Ramjee ; 100 bales cotton, Ramjee Cruhnajee and Co ; 43 bales wool, Pelly and Co.
Wistow Hall s—22 bales hides, Mahamadally and Co ; 19 bales hides, Shaik Woodumnaily and Co ; 12 bales hides, Syed Ahmed Meera and Co : 13 bales hides, Adom Mohidin and Co ; 13 bales hides, V A S Mohidin and Co ; 3 bales hemp, Rajli Brothers ; 35 bales wool, Abdoola Pharjee ; 101 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow ; 250 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 186 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 200 bales hemp, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 16 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soondarjee ; 600 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 750 cwts myrabollams, Damoder Kessowjee.
India s—7 bales hides, Edjee Latiff.

FOR GENOA.

India s—63 bales cotton, A C Dady and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Venetias—300 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia s—100 bales cotton, Volkart, Brothers ; 250 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Thessaly s—100 bales cotton, Treecomjee Mooljee and Co ; 500 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 20 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Oriental s—100 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 1.

Yates, Captain, 26th Bombay N I, from Khundalla.
Burnaby, Lieut, 70th Regt, from Deolalee.

JUNE 2.

Morris, Col, 15th Bombay N I, from Ahmedabad.
West, Major, Political Dept, from Ahmedabad.
Smith, Col, 18th Bombay N I, from Poona.
Justice, Lieut Col, 6th Infantry H C, from Aurungabad.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 2.

Carson, Surg, to Deolalee.
Pringle, Vet Surg, to Dinapore.
Savage, Vet Surg, to Pyadad.
Yates, Captain, 26th Bombay N I, to Deolalee.
Yorke, Col, 19th Regt, to Sea.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 31.)

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr Darling, a Superintendent, is allowed furlough for eighteen months.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr Patterson, Surveyor, is granted six months' leave of absence on urgent private affairs to Europe.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

Mr H B Knowlys, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, vice Major A Farrer, transferred temporarily to other duty.

The following temporary promotions are made in the Berar Commission, consequent on the departure on privilege leave of Lieut Col J T Bushby, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts :—Major Szczepanski, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, to officiate in the 1st Class. Major Mackenzie, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, to officiate in the 2nd Class.

The undermentioned Officers are posted to the Northern Section, Western Rajputana State Railway :—Mr Behrman, Assistant Engineer, and Mr Denne, Assistant Engineer.

Mr Luff, Executive Engineer, is granted two months' privilege leave.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,
BOMBAY, 2nd June 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah	29·704
Temperature of the Air	84·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·1
Dew Point	787
Relative humidity of Air	·843
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8)	6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	79·0
General Direction of Wind	SSW, SW, SSW, SW, SSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	344
Fall of Rain	0·12
Total fall during the month	0·12
year	5·38
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 3rd June.	0·01

CALENDAR FOR JUNE 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon .....4th, 6h. 26·9 m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H.-M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
June. Wed. 4	1st Summer Ember Day	5 24	6 32	11 12 m 10 50 a	4 25 m 5 11 a
Th. 5	.....	5 24	6 33	Noon. 11 42 a	5 14 m 6 1 a
Fri. 6	2nd SummerEmberDay	5 24	6 33	0 43 a	6 48 a 6 2 m
Sat. 7	3rd SummerEmberDay	5 24	6 34	0 32 m	6 51 m
Sun. 8	Trinity Sunday.	5 24	6 34	1 28 a 1 26 m	7 37 a 7 38 m
Mon. 9	.....	5 24	6 34	2 12 a 2 18 m	8 27 a 8 24 m
Tues. 10	.....	5 23	6 34	2 58 a 3 14 m	9 16 a 9 10 m
				3 41 a	10 13 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

DEATHS.

MOORE—May 27th, at 30, Canning Road, Allahabad, of heat apoplexy, Alexander Moore, merchant, aged 34 years and 5 months.

SWINLEY—May 24th, at Gundamuk, Afghanistan, of typhoid fever, Silas Adair Swinley, Captain, XI. P. W. O. Bengal Lancers.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1879.

WE observe that an attempt is being made through the columns of the *Pioneer* to call in question the charge which has so often been brought in these columns against those to whom the conduct of the expedition into Western Afghanistan was entrusted—that by their careless neglect of proper precautions and by their failure to arrange the marches of the army so that the camels accompanying it might obtain even an occasional day's grazing—a large loss of camel life ensued. The *Pioneer* says "that the number "of camels lost belonging to the military equip- "ment did not exceed 8,000," and contests the accuracy of our statement regarding the 30,000 camels that remain unaccounted for. We must inform our contemporary, if he does not know it already, that this is a deliberate attempt at prevarication. The "military equipment" of course only forms a very small portion of the total amount of transport required by an army. Figures, we believe, have been obtained from the various corps that composed Generals Stewart's and Biddulph's divisions, showing the number of camels that were supplied to each of them for regimental carriage, and from these statistics the loss of 8,000 has been made up—a loss that is enormous when the number of troops engaged is taken into account. But, of course, the great bulk of the animals employed were in the care not of the regiments but of the Transport and Commissariat Departments. In short, what we allege is, that between November last and the month of March of the present year, some 30,000 camels were supplied for the use of the army. What has become of them ? We know that out of that vast number there were barely enough remaining to give carriage to the troops returning to India by the Thull-Chotialli route, even after General Stewart's division at Kandahar had been left with practically none,—had been reduced, in fact, to quote the words of a gentleman of his own staff—"to the posi- "tion of a garrison force instead of an army "in the field in an enemy's country." A few thousand camels no doubt got back with the Thull-Chotialli column, but the great bulk of the 30,000, we repeat, are *non est*, and the attempts that are being made to hush up this fact are not creditable to the higher authorities of the army. The *Pioneer* asks, "were the arrangements for feeding the camels as good as the *Bombay Gazette* represents ?" Of course our readers are aware that this journal has always complained not of the good arrangements but of the absence of any arrangements whatsoever. An experiment was, in short, apparently made during the campaign to see if camels could get on without food at all, and the result was a most decided failure. For instance, General Stewart left Kandahar for Khelat-i-Ghilzai with 3,000 camels attached to his force. He marched incessantly without a halt for eight days. The camels were out from early morning until late at night, had no grazing, and were expected to exist in an arctic climate upon one pound of grain and a little chopped straw not always obtainable. Out of these 3,000 camels, and during that eight days march, 1,200 of the poor beasts were left to die on the road, while out of the remainder but very few subsequently survived. We have already explained that the recent work on which the Bombay Brigade was employed in forwarding six months' provisions to Quetta was undertaken at the request of the Supreme Government. The task was first entrusted to the Bengal Commissariat, which Department completely failed to carry it out. It is useless therefore to notice further the stupid attempts made in the columns of the *Pioneer* to cast upon Sir Richard Temple the blame of having caused an extravagant waste of public money. The stores in question were ordered at a time when arrangements at the front were in a disgraceful condition, and when, in fact, the army lay under great danger from actual starvation. Subsequently provisions began to come in from the surrounding country, but Government at the time could hardly have risked not taking precautionary measures from India itself. How the call made upon them were responded to by the officers of the Bombay army our readers already know, and it is no fault of theirs if the stores now at Quetta have been rendered useless by the conclusion of peace. The bungling and waste of money had not its origin upon this side of India, but rather in the disgraceful mismanagement that forced Government to take the precautionary measures referred to.

THAT high native officials now-a-days generally keep aloof from the English members of the service to which they both belong is not a satisfactory state of affairs. The former seem to feel that their company is not wanted, and that even an official visit is considered more or less of a nuisance. Sometimes there is good reasons for this feeling, for the native gentleman is often obliged to wait among menials until it is the pleasure of the sahib to admit him. But besides this, there is a well grounded feeling that there is no real liking between the two classes and little community of sentiment. The high native judge or magistrate who has grown grey in his duty and in the service stands barefooted before the latest supernumerary civilian who is often filled, we are afraid, with that insolent conceit of his position which is somewhat characteristic of his class. There is an uncomfortable feeling on both sides and both are delighted to close a disagreeable interview. The highest rank to which a native can rise does not seem to exempt him from all the inconveniences and disagreeableness of such interviews, and hence as he rises in the service he sees his position only to keep away more and more from his European superiors. If such are the feelings of native officials, the non-officials hardly ever presume to come to the door of the sahib at all, and the breach between the two races appears to daily grow wider. Formerly, there used to be a social intercourse between them much more frequent and more pleasant than is now the case. Perhaps it was due to the greater isolation of the European that made him seek in those days for associates among even natives, but whatever the cause it is certain they do not so come together now, and the English civilian too often, we think, draws his notions of native character from the servile crowd of clerks and karkuns by whom he is surrounded. For them he feels a just contempt and is inclined to judge the whole race by the specimens with whom he is in daily contact. The frequent result is an ill-disguised contempt for the native, high or low, official or non-official, with a corresponding sensitiveness on the part of the latter whose pride and self-respect is often unnecessarily wounded by the bad manners of many European officials. Hence the disposition to keep as far from each other as possible. Viceroys and Governors may repress outward violence of conduct or language, but the "damned nigger" school of official Englishmen is, we suspect, more common than is generally supposed.

Perhaps the system is to blame for this. As long as the regular reports are sent in and the civil or criminal returns show that the officials have done their work fairly, nothing more is asked and nothing more is required. But disposing of criminal and judicial cases, or looking after the revenue and the roads, are surely not the sole ends of Government in a country held as India is held. A race fond of external courtesies, setting an extraordinary value upon official rank and etiquette, delighting in tinsel darbars and in tawdry festivities, cannot understand the Englishman who disregards externals and hates ceremony. Now and then a Viceroy who knows the effect of a State pageant sets the whole machinery of State in motion to produce the spectacle of a Delhi darbar with the best possible effect. But such instances are solitary and the effect is forgotten before another is enacted. The Governor of Bombay holds levées for native gentlemen and invites them to a garden party once in a way, and such courtesies are appreciated and spoken of. But what is wanted is that such things should not be confined to Viceroys and Governors only. The Collector in his district is a governor and is the representative of British power himself. Why, therefore, is it not possible to oblige him to maintain the dignity of his position by holding at least two or three levées a year in different parts of his district with all the pomp that the local military or police can give to the scene ? In all conscience the Collector gets pay enough, and the least he might do is to spend a portion of it in illuminating his house and gardens and providing a display of fireworks, or in some such general entertainment, to which all classes may be invited. The Roman governors ruined themselves by spectacles and public shows. We do not wish the English Collectors to follow their example, but we do not see why they should not take some pride and some trouble in bringing the people together and in winning local appreciation and popularity. At present the Collector is looked upon as a money-grubbing tax-collector and the Judge as a mysterious personage who can sentence a man to death ; the harsh obtrusive side of their functions is thrust upon the public attention, while all the softer social influences which are not without their power are entirely neglected. It is not, we think, too much to expect that Collectors and Judges should be obliged to maiatain their position and promote a social intercourse between natives and Europeans by such cheap and popular entertainments as we describe.

Too much is perhaps made of the practice of Hindus in secluding their women as the cause of the want of social intimacy between the two races. It must not be forgotten that it is not Englishmen alone who are so excluded, but the fact is that no one, native or European, is permitted to have access to the sex. It is not the custom of the country ; the native feeling is that women are not fitted for the society of men and they are kept entirely to the petty round of household duties and do not mix with outside society at all : indeed, the wife does not even dine with her husband. Such customs, although to be regretted, should not altogether interfere with the social friendliness of the two races. The simple fact is, we suspect, that the Englishman does not associate with the native because he does not like him. This dislike is too much kept alive by the entire absence of any occasion in which both may meet on equal terms. If there was more of that natives might perhaps the sooner lose their objectionable qualities, and we think accordingly that Collectors and Judges should do their best to gather the races more together. We would also advocate that all assistants and other English officials of any position should invite smaller numbers of native gentlemen to their houses periodically. Government have adopted the plan of letting intercourse spring up naturally, but the experience of a hundred years has shown that instead of approaching one another the races have kept diverging. It is time therefore, we think, to try and make social meetings a part even of the civilian's duty, and in the same manner we would like to see every native official in high position, in his turn, try more to promote such intercourse instead of standing sullenly apart as they now generally do.

It will be a long time, of course, before the great body of native society becomes refined enough to mix spontaneously with the European element, and it will be many years before we can hope to have a numerous class of native gentlemen possessing all the pleasant social attributes that distinguished, for instance, the late Maharaja of Vizianagram, but we ought not to forget that to raise native society to that level, and to give them a chance of attaining that Western refinement—which there is no use disguising they do lack at present—they must be permitted to see a little more of the pleasanter side of the European character than is possible now-a-days. Men like Sir Salar Jung who are gentlemen in every sense of the word—not only *native* gentlemen, but real gentlemen—meet Englishmen and strike up friendships with them that last for years, possessing as they do all the necessary elements of mutual respect and regard so necessary to that relation. But it is not often, it must be confessed, that natives are met with now-a-days, or as except the entourage of the Sultan to part whom the same can be said. The reason, as we have remarked, is that they have not sufficient chances of acquiring that polish and feelings of refinement which they must possess before they can win respect from the ordinary European ; and until such is the case it is hopeless, we repeat, to expect that the two classes will mix of their own accord so as really to enjoy each other's society. But by throwing open to them more freely darbars such as are referred to above and by affording facilities for studying the non-official side of the European character, we may hope that in time as a new generation grows up who have mixed with Europeans from their earliest years, the social attributes of our native fellow subjects will more closely come up to our own standard, and thus may we hope in time to bring about those kindlier feelings between the two races that are so desirable.

A SHORT RUN IN ASIA MINOR AND SYRIA.

II.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 7.

THE French Company, by which the fine road from Beyrout to Damascus was constructed, maintains for its traffic a permanent stock of 700 horses and mules. Of these one hundred are for the service of the deligence and forty for the service of the malle-poste. The remainder are for the fourgons, in which throughout the live-long day the rich produce of the plain of Damascus and of the plain of Beka (Cœle-Syria) is conveyed to Beyrout. A diligence starts from Beyrout and another from Damascus at 4 a. m. daily. The hour for the departure of the malle-poste from either end is 6 p. m. daily. The malle-poste, which is a light omnibus, and carries only a few passengers, is drawn by two horses, a mule being added when a very steep hill has to be ascended. The diligence, which is of the time-honoured French pattern, and would have been hailed by the Postillion de Longjumeau, if he revisited the earth as an old familiar friend, is drawn by three horses and three mules, harnessed three abreast, the horses being the leaders and the mules the wheelers. The horses supply the initiative and the dash, whilst the mules supply the brute force. The whole team may be compared to a body of Turkish soldiers under the leadership of English officers. Both horses and mules are of excellent quality, and the pace over a great part of the road is very good ; but as the road crosses the Libanon and the Anti-libanon, and is in some places nearly 6,000 feet above the plains, a part of the journey has to be done at a walk. The stages are of an average length of eight miles ; the fresh cattle are always in readiness, and the changing is effected with a rapidity which Mr. Weller would have praised. In the middle of the day there is a long halt at Ishtaura, the point at which travellers who wish to visit Baalbek leave the main road, and strike across the desert. There is a good inn here and travellers can obtain a fair luncheon at a reasonable price. The entire journey occupies about eleven hours, and the traveller, who spends eleven hours in travelling through such a country in the banquette of the diligence, will own when he reaches his journey's end that his day should be marked with a white stone. The country appears to be perfectly secure ; at least I could hear of nothing to the contrary although I made very careful inquiries. In Smyrna everyone had something to say about recent acts of robbery and violence. In Beyrout and Damascus I could hear nothing of the kind. Everywhere along the road I saw evidences of increasing wealth and prosperity. One would have thought that between Beyrout and Damascus there were already as many mulberry trees as would feed all the silkworms in the world ; nevertheless, everywhere fresh plantations were in course of formation. All this is due to the existence of the road. The road is the great civiliser. True, it is not a railroad, but only a well constructed and admirably maintained mail coach road, but for all practical purposes it is suffioient. You do not want to carry silk cocoons to market at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. A speed of five miles an hour is quite good enough for them. As for passengers—unless they belong to the personally conducted persuasion, in which case they seem to think that their sole business in life is to keep moving—as for passengers they are not at present in any hurry, and the rate at the diligence and the malle-poste travel quite fast enough for their purposes. When Midhat Pasha came out from England, he was filled with a burning desire to construct railways, but as he has no money and no means of obtaining any money (he had only one hundred and sixty piastres in the chest when I saw him), he has, very fortunately, as I think, been compelled to abandon his railway schemes for the present, and to confine himself to the construction of short common roads which serve as feeders to the trunk road. He has persuaded the farmers, as formerly he persuaded the farmers of Bulgaria, that roads will enable them to realise the value of the produce of their land, and the result is that the farmers are making the roads by voluntary labour. Midhat has with him an English Engineer, named Austin, who is aiding him ably and persistently. Midhat is gradually surrounding himself with good men. I may mention particularly Ibrahim Pasha, whom he has made Governor of Damascus. Ibrahim is a man of education and experience, and as he was with Midhat in Bagdad, and also in Bulgaria, he will do his best to carry out the plans of his chief. Vassif Effendi, Midhat's first secretary, is another man of great intelligence which has been ripened and developed by a long residence in England. I am not quite sure that Midhat Pasha and Rustem Pasha, the Christian Governor of the Lebanon, set their horses very well together, but as a rule, whenever there is an *Imperium in Imperio*, there is difficulty and tension. The Governor General of Syria very naturally does not like to see his province bisected by a quasi-independent province under the control of a quasi-independent Governor, who is the petted protégé of two great European Powers. And the matter is made worse by the fact that Rustem Pasha is very unpopular with the Moslem population of the Lebanon, who are always clamouring for his recall, and is not specially popular with the whole of the Christian population. However, unpopularity is not always a proof of misconduct, any more than popularity is invariably a proof of good conduct. I have no doubt that Rustem Pasha has had a difficult game to play, and from all impartial persons I hear a good account of him. Every now and then some dweller in Pera draws a long "bow at a venture, and smites Rustem between the joints of his harness,' but, as a rule he is well thought of. The fault in all probability lies in the purely diplomatic arrangements by which the control of a part of a province is taken out of the hands of the man who nominally governs the entire province. But then European diplomatists have persisted for many years past in digging these little pitfalls for the feet of future generations. The contrast between the activity and energetic vitality which prevail throughout the entire line from Beyrout to Damascus, with the languor and cowed inertness which are observable in the district round Constantinople must strike every traveller. For reasons, into which I do not care to enter at present, the capital must be regarded as the Upas tree, on which ancient travellers were pleased to dilate, and which blighted everything that was within range of its baleful influence. Now the present Sultan is eminently a just, and humane, and very sensible man. It is not his fault that he has not much official experience ; it is not his fault that he has no intimate knowledge of his Empire, and that all his ideas with regard to the vast provinces over which he rules are derived from the second hand reports of people who, in many cases, have a personal interest in deceiving him. I should like to see him make an effort to become personally acquainted with his dominions. His grandfather, who was a man of genius, made the attempt very successfully as you may see for yourself if you will look to the letters of Von Moltke. But his grandfather had difficulties to contend with of which the present Sultan need take no account. The present Sultan can travel far more easily than his grandfather could. If the present Sultan were to desire to go to Damascus, he has but to command his own Minister of Marine to take him in his own Imperial yacht to Beyrout, and when he is in Beyrout, if he has not grok royal carriages sufficient for the journey, I am quite certain that the French Company would be delighted to carry him *en prince* over the whole of the road. Two advantages would result from this. The Sultan would see, with his own eyes, over what a magnificent country and over what a magnificent people he rules. The people would see their Sovereign's face, and as they looked on its mild outlines, would know that they had a kind and humane master who, if he only knew what he ought to do for them, and had the means of doing it, would straightway give effect to all their reasonable wishes. But, in proposing an expedition of this kind, I dream and dote. The Sultan's entourage will never permit him to leave Constantinople, unless he is surrounded by persons who can be trusted to remember all the commercial traditions of the Palace. A journey under such conditions would be too expensive, whereas, even with all the necessary concomitants of royalty, it might be made, if the Palace would permit, at a moderate cost. But, as I have said, I dream and dote. You might as well expect Sir Joseph Porter, K.C.B., to go to sea without "his sisters, his cousins, and his aunts," as the Sultan to part with his leading articles but editors. The consession certainly would not be very flattering to its contributors. A paper with a circulation of 3,000 ought to

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

The Amir Yakub Khan is undertaking, as speedily as possible, the pacification of Badakshan.

According to latest information, General Gholam Hyder is alive and well.

Colonel T. E. Gordon, C. S. I., Political Officer with General Roberts's force, has broken his collar bone.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

SAFED SANG, MAY 31.

A grand parade took place this morning in honour of Yakub Khan, who inspected the whole force. He road down the line, and said that he was much struck with the magnificent appearance of the force. The troops then marched past. Clouds of dust somewhat marred the effect.

At noon there was a royal salute in honour of the ratification of peace.

The whole division returns to India immediately. The 10th Hussars and R. H. A. march to-morrow, the first Infantry brigade follow.

There is much sickness here. Fifteen officers are very ill, and some dangerously. The heat is intense.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

NEWS FROM THE CAPE.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Further advices from Cape Town dated 14th May, state that the British advance into Zululand will have to be delayed in consequence of the difficulty experienced in obtaining transport.

The Troopship Euphrates has sailed from Portsmouth for the Cape.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JUNE 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Agra, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left to-day.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 2.

The Hall Line Steamer Branksome Hall left for Bombay the day before yesterday.

PORT SAID, MAY 31.

The s. s. Rydal Hall, of the Hall Line, from Bombay for Liverpool, passed the Canal to-day.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JUNE 3, 4-15 A. M.

Mail steamer Deccan from Calcutta arrived.

TRINCOMALEE, JUNE 3, 10-5 A. M.

H. M. S. Easyalus sailed for Mauritius yesterday.

WEATHER REPORTS—JUNE 3.

CARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather showery; wind W. 5; thermometer 85; barometer 29·896. Fall of rain 31 cents.

TUTICORIN, 2-40 p. m.—Weather fair; wind S. W.; thermometer 94; barometer 29·84.

VENGURLA, 5 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. light; thermometer 84. Fall of rain 34 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Total previously registered	5 26	4 34	4 6
2 Monday	0 12	.....	.....
3 Tuesday	.....	0 0	0 0
Total	5 38	4 34	4 6

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 5 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

WE are glad to see the Town Council are taking action towards purifying the Tulsi water, which is really very bad. The Council contemplate the construction of filter beds in connection with the Malabar Hill Service Reservoir.

A special meeting of the Town Council will be held on Saturday afternoon "to consider the best means of preventing the necessity of special expenditure by the Municipality year after year for the removal, &c., of famine immigrants."

THE Lahore paper hears that the Native Contingent under General Watson has been ordered to return to India. The 10th Hussars have been ordered to Rawal Pindi.

OUR (*Civil and Military Gazette's*) latest news about Afghan movements states that Mahomed Ayub Khan has despatched five thousand sowars from the Kandahar district towards Balkh; that he has sent to the Amir for further instructions; and that Yakub Khan has reserved his orders until his arrival at Kabul.

THE *Statesman* says:—Notwithstanding the forcible character of the logic by which the *Pioneer* upheld the other day that Dr. Payne's appointment to the Surgeon-Generalship is not, and cannot be, a job, because the Lieutenant-Governor and Dr. Payne—the only competent judges—believe that the appointment is made in the public interests, the gentlemen of the medical service are far from being satisfied, and, so far as we can learn, the public fully share their disapprobation of the job, as obstinate people will persist in calling it. A letter written by one medical officer to another has just been put into our hands, which we believe represents correctly the opinion of the vast majority of the service as to this appointment. The writer does not question the assertion that Sir Ashley Eden considers Dr. Payne the best man for the post, and if that fact is sufficient to prove that the term "jobbery" is inapplicable, some other term may have to be applied. But according to ordinary usage, such an appointment is certainly open to the charge, which is perfectly legitimate. It is an insult to the whole service, and especially to the Deputy Surgeons-General, to say that not one of them is fit for such an office as Surgeon-General of Bengal.

THE KABULIS are making preparations, in their own Oriental manner, for the welcome of Yakub Khan. One of the *Civil and Military Gazette's* agents, who is in direct communication with the city, states that Shere Ali Khan, whom Yakub left in charge of it, has given orders to have the place cleaned. With its British connections, Kabul may in time blossom into a first-class municipality, with an elective franchise, and a municipal drummer to rouse the taxpayers to a sense of their duty on voting days.

THE following extract translation from the German of Dr. Petermann's *Mittheilungen* contains information regarding the expeditions of Counts Szechenyi and Colonel Prijhevalski's. The two expeditions now making for Thibet from exactly opposite directions, have started. Count Gela Szechnyi with his travelling companions left Shanghai on the 7th December (1878), plying up the Yang-tse-Kiang as far as Hankow, and along the Han River up to Siang-Yang, from whence they intend striking across the Taing-ling mountains and the Yellow River (at Lanchow), in order to gain Suchow in Kansu, which place they hoped to reach by the middle of March. Regarding the programme of Colonel Prijhevalski, who left St. Petersburg on the first of February, we learn that he will be accompanied by Ensigns Eklow and Bokoborofski (the latter to take sketches), and by two capital shots of the Caspian regiment, now in garrison at Kronstadt. At Kaisan, Col. P. is to augment his party by five Cossacks, and a dragoman from Kulja. This dragoman has already accompanied him on former occasions; he is a loyal fellow to be safely trusted. Col. P. has taken the usual route *via* Orenburg, Omsk, and Semipalatinsk to Zaisan, at which place he will take up his baggage lying there since he last returned from Central Asia. His caravan, too, will be formed at Zaisan and is calculated to consist of 30 camels and some horses. The weight of the baggage amounts to about 150 *puds* (6,000 pounds). The route to be followed from Zaisan passes through Hami Chachow, the highlands of Kansu, which abound in plants and animals, and from thence to Lhassa. Should all go well, the Colonel hopes to reach the Himalayas along the Brahmaputra in February 1880, which river, and the country about it, he intends to explore during the spring and autumn of next year. The collections are then to be sent on by way of the pilgrims route to Urga, under protection of the Cossacks, while Col. P. himself will return *via* Khotan and Kashgar to Ferghana. Owing to the liberality, of both the Government and the Imperial Russian Geographical Society, the expedition has been most thoroughly equipped, 20,000 roubles (about £3,000) having been granted for the purpose. Hence the members start with good rifles, and complete sets of geodetical instruments, medicines, &c.

THE following distribution of troops on the frontier has been sanctioned:—Daka: 4th Mountain Battery, 27th P. N. I., and one squadron 10th Bengal Lancers, to be withdrawn when the stores have been removed. Lundi Kotal: 11-9th R. A., one squadron 10th Bengal Lancers, 1-12th Foot, 1-17th Foot, 24th Bengal Native Infantry, and one company of the Bengal Sappers. If the water supply is insufficient part of the 12th Regiment will be sent to Peshawur. Ali Musjid: 39th Regiment Native Infantry and 45th Native Infantry, to be relieved every two months from Peshawur and Lundi Kotal. Jamrud: Two companies of Native Infantry and one squadron 10th Bengal Lancers, to be furnished from Peshawur. Peshawur: C-3rd Royal Artillery, D-A. Royal Horse Artillery, 13-9th Royal Artillery, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, 17th Bengal Cavalry, 1-25th Foot, 1st Bengal Native Infantry, 22nd Bengal Native Infantry, 1st Sikh Infantry, and 2 companies of the Bengal Sappers. The forts as at present:—Nowshera: I-A Royal Horse Artillery, Head-quarters; 2-9th Foot, 6 companies, and 6th Bengal Native Infantry. Hoti Murdan: Guides Cavalry and Infantry. Cherat: 51st Foot, and one company of Sappers. Attock: 12-9th Royal Artillery, two Companies 2-9th Foot. Campbellpore: E-3rd Royal Artillery. Rawal Pindi: I-C Royal Horse Artillery, D-4th Royal Artillery, 10th Hussars, 13th Bengal Lancers, 81st Foot, 8th Bengal Native Infantry, and 20th Bengal Native Infantry. The Gullies: 4th Rifles and 5th Fusiliers. Khyra Gullie: 1 8th Royal Artillery. Sialkote: Head-Quarters Royal Horse Artillery, 9th Lancers, 100th Foot, 26th Bengal Native Infantry, and 11th Bengal Lancers. Abbottabad: 3rd Punjab Infantry and 6th Infantry. Bukloh: 4th Goorkhas. Deyra: 2nd Goorkhas. The Madras Presidency 36th Madras Native Infantry and 3 companies Sappers. Lahore: Bhopal Battalion. Ajmere: Mhairwarra Battalion.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—From the time when our troops reached Kandahar until now, parcels of books, magazines, pamphlets and newspapers have been regularly received there for the benefit of the sick in hospital, from friends in India and even in England. It was a kindly attention, and as thoughtful and graceful as it was kindly—none the less so, because even the names of perhaps the majority of the donors were unknown to the recipients. We have been asked—and it gives us the greatest pleasure to fulfil the request—to acknowledge this kindness on behalf of the men who owe to it many an hour's escape from the sense of weariness and monotony. It is no doubt true that a considerable portion of our forces now in Afghanistan will be withdrawn—though the expediency of such a step, at this dangerous season of the year, may seriously be questioned. In any case, however, a sufficiently strong force must be left behind on each of the three lines of advance; and we may depend upon it that the same occasion for parcels of books and magazines will continue not only among the troops of the southern army, but among their northern comrades likewise. Would it not be advisable to establish a central agency for the despatch of parcels to the frontier and transfrontier hospitals?

THE writer of the *Englishman's* "Week" says—The Government of India is prepared to carry out reductions of expenditure in other departments besides the Public Works Department. It is willing to recommend the abolition of the Governors of Madras and Bombay with their petty courts and councils and separate commanders-in-chief, and with the increased facilities of communication throughout the Empire, there seems no good reason why these separate governorships should be kept up, when a lieutenant governor could do the work quite as well and at half the price. Of course, Bombay and Madras will howl, but a lieutenant governor is found sufficient for Bengal with its 70 millions of population, and two of the two minor presidencies, both as regards wealth, commerce, and population. Another reduction talked of is the abolition of that last created department, the use of which no one has ever yet been able to find out, that of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce; and in this reduction every one will agree. But greatest wonder of all, the annual expenses of the Simla exodus are to be cut down, and I presume also the expenses caused by similar summer picnics of the minor satraps. If all this is true, it is certainly economy in a right direction.

MR. W. B. RICHMOND, son of Mr. George Richmond, R.A., has been elected to the Slade Professorship of Fine Arts in the University of Oxford, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Ruskin, who has held the appointment since its establishment in 1869.

BOMBAY.

THE Band of the Royal Fusiliers will play the following programme at the Esplanade bandstand this evening (weather permitting):—

March	Battle.....Wiegand.
Overture	Mozart .....Suppe.
Russian Dance	.....Godfry.
Selection	...Il Mercato di Venezia....Jonni.
Valse	.....Novellom.....Gung'l.
Galop	.....Earl of Chester.....Rossel.

A VAGRANT.—John Cave, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. W. Webb, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

ASSAULT.—A Hindu, named Appa Muccoond, was yesterday fined Rs. 30 by Mr. W. Webb on being adjudged guilty of assaulting a Hindu woman, named Byjee.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.—Luximon Sumbajee was yesterday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to receive corporal punishment with the attipas for stealing two bajri cakes and some boiled potatoes.

GIVING FALSE INFORMATION TO A POLICE INSPECTOR.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Syud Hoosein, a *shurbut* shopkeeper, was fined Rs. 200 by Mr. C. P. Cooper on being convicted of giving false information to the Police Inspector Modhoo, charging one Abdool Aziz with stealing a dozen flies, knowing there was no lawful ground for such charge.

ANOTHER DACOITY.—On Friday night at 12 midnight, an alarm was raised at the village of Bhaje, in the Mawal Taluka, 45 miles from Poona, that a band of dacoits had arrived with guns and swords. The firing of guns by the dacoits was the singal which announced their arrival. The villagers were in terror. After assaulting a man and woman and obtaining Rs. 400, they went away. The poor villagers fled into the jungle in all the cold and rain, leaving everything behind them when they heard the dreaded dacoits had arrived.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE STATE OF POONA.—The *Deccan Herald* says:—There was a terrible scene at the opening of the Subordinate Judge's Court at the Sungum, Poona. In consequence of the destruction of this Judge's Court by fire, it has now to be held at the Assistant Judge's Court, Poona. It is a small room compared with the place where it was formerly held. As all the records of the Court have been burnt, the poor people are in great distress. True, the Judge has tried to comfort them as much as possible, but they refuse to be comforted. A representation has been made to Government on the subject of allowing those whose papers have been burnt to give in their plaint on plain paper. But the Government has considered it a beginning business anew, and it will be hard work to get it into proper working order again. Government is not to blame for the burning of the deeds. Who could have thought that any Brahmins in Poona could be filled with such madness as to commit such a crime as that of setting fire to the old relics of the Maratha Empire? The deeds might have remained in their iron safe at Bhoodwar Wada for ages, as they had done for many years past, had sedition not maddened the hearts of some of the young men of Poona, who could think of nothing but how they could best cause annoyance to Government. Instead of giving help to Government, the Vernacular papers howl against any effort made by Government to discover the miscreants who are at the bottom of all that has been done. We do not need to tell Government to be cautious, they err on that side if any; but we call upon the loyal Brahmin and other castes in Poona to have the courage to stand by Government with all the facilities they posses of discovering the real miscreants. We shall soon then have confidence restored.

THE COWLEY FATHERS.

WE have been asked to publish the following letter, which originally appeared in a London paper:—

"I find that you have been a victim to the hoax which the *Rock* has been playing upon its readers in assigning to one of our Society a letter which is a mixture of nonsense and blasphemy. There can have been no ground for such a malicious assault upon us, as we have not any of us been in Buxton, nor have we any knowledge of the Malvern House establishment, nor have we any one in Buxton corresponding with us. Whoever may have been the originator of the scandal, the whole thing is a simple lie throughout. We have no member of our Society whose initials are F. C.—Your obedient servant, R. M. BENSON, Superior of the Society of St. John the Evangelist, Cowley."

OPENING OF A MISSION CHURCH AT PANCHGANI.

PANCHGANI, MAY 30.

A very interesting ceremony took place here a short time ago, *i. e.*, the consecration of the new American Mission Church. There were six American Missionaries present on the occasion. The opening prayer was read by the Rev. Mr. Yates, after which a summary of the receipts and expenditure was read by the Rev. S. R. Wells, who regretted that there was a slight deficiency for the completion of the building. Rev. Mr. Harding then rose, and after a short account of the difficulties they had to overcome in scraping together funds for the erection of the chapel, highly extolled the great assistance the Mission had received from the Superintendent, who, I am informed, has been indefatigable in his endeavours to forward the work, and through whose kind representations to the Collector a sum of Rs. 200 has been granted from the local funds.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

IN case any person should be deterred from visiting the Theatre this evening from the fact that a "great moral drama" is to be played, it may be as well to observe that "The Ticket of Leave Man" is a cheerful and inoffensive work enough, abounding in novel and thrilling situations. The performance is announced to be for the benefit of Mr. G. Crofton, but it may safely be assumed that that pretty and lady-like little actress, Miss Emily Blain (Mrs. Crofton) possesses a keen interest in the success of the entertainment. What more need be said?

THE ASSAULT ON AND RESISTING THE RAILWAY POLICE AT BYCULLA.

YESTERDAY, at the Girgaon Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Nusserwanjee Hormusjee, twelve other Parsis, five Mahomedans, and one Hindu, all employés of the G. I. P. Railway Company in their workshops at Parel, were brought up on remand and charged with rescuing two prisoners from the legal custody of the Railway Police on the 30th ultimo, and further with assaulting and resisting Mr. Martin Burns, the chief constable of the G. I. P. Railway Police, and several policemen of the same Company.

Mr. Payne (of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne) appeared for all the defendants.

The evidence of Messrs. Burns and Austin and a police havildar was taken, and the case postponed for further hearing to this day.

Another employé of the Company, named Cadar Hoosen, was also charged yesterday before the same Magistrate with having on the above date and at the same place assaulted and resisted a police havildar in the execution of his duty, and further with escaping from the legal custody of the police. He was convicted on both the charges, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 40, or in default to two months' rigorous imprisonment upon the first charge, and sentenced to a term of three months' rigorous imprisonment on the second charge.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE regular weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday afternoon at the Municipal Office. Dr. Blaney presided, and the other members present were Sir F. Souter, C. S. I., Mr. Douglas, the Hon. Dossabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani, and Mr. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Ganjee, Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.

POLICE QUARTERS.

Sir Frank Souter asked the Municipal Commissioner what steps have been taken to build the Police Station at Pydhonree, for which purpose Rs. 22,000 have been sanctioned by the Town Council and Corporation, and full authority given him to take up the necessary land under Act 10 of 1870.

The Commissioner reported that the matter is still in the hands of the Collector of Bombay, and hinted that an extra grant will be necessary to meet the probable amount of the Collector's award to be paid for the ground.

FAMINE IMMIGRANTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee will propose the appointment of the following Committee to consider the best means of preventing the necessity of special expenditure by the Municipality year after year for the removal, &c., of immigrants, viz:—The Chairman, Sir F. Souter, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Rugoonath Narayen Chote, Mr. Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani, and the Mover. Mr. Dossabhoy said he had some ideas on the subject which he could submit to the Committee.

The motion was seconded by Mr. M. N. Banajee and supported by Mr. Nowrojee Fardoonjee.

The Chairman thought the proper way to deal with this question was to hold a special meeting of the whole Council for its discussion. It was not like a subject regarding which certain members possessed special qualifications and therefore he thought the appointment of a sub-committee was unnecessary.

The Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy said he was not particular in what way the matter was discussed, whether by a sub-committee or in Council, so long as it was discussed and a satisfactory conclusion arrived at.

Sir F. Souter did not see how a Committee or the Council could deal with this matter. They would not make a general rule, binding on their successors. It seemed to him that the best thing was to consider individual cases as they arose.

After some conversation, Mr. Dossabhoy withdrew his proposition, and on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Douglas, it was resolved that a special meeting of the Council should be called at 3 o'clock.

A PRIVATE MARKET.

It was resolved on the motion of Mr. Nowrojee Fardoonjee and seconded by the Hon. Dossabhoy Framjee:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to favor the Town Council with a report from the Superintendent of Markets on the state of the Cheera Bazaar Market (a private market) in Girgaon Road, explaining if it fulfils the requirements of Section 214 of the Municipal Act, in regard to its fitness for the purposes of a market."

Both the mover and seconder of the resolution stated that this market was in a very bad condition. The resolution was adopted.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. Nowrojee Fardoonjee moved the following resolution:—(2) "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to favour the Council with an approximate estimate of the minimum cost of providing the Malabar Hill Reservoir with the requisite apparatus and arrangements for filtering the water from the Tulsi Lake."

The Municipal Commissioner submitted the following report from Mr. A. W. Forde:—

To J. H. Grant, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner.

SIR,—I have estimated roughly the cost of erecting filter beds for the Tulsi water and the Malabar Hill Reservoir, and I am of opinion that the expenditure will not exceed one lakh of rupees. I would recommend that a portion of the reservoir be set aside as a settling tank, as this would reduce the cost of maintaining the filters which ought not to exceed Rs. 200 a month. This settling tank need not be covered. The filtering beds I would not cover over in the first instance, as they could afterwards be roofed over should experience prove it to be necessary. As the filter would be placed several filtering beds deep, the daily operation of cleansing this covering over could be done without interfering with the necessary filteration. The service reservoir of filtered water should contain about 2½ days' supply, or say, 10 million gallons, and this supply has been covered over. As the reservoir is already constructed and the bottom level all through, the water for filtration would only be drawn from the upper few feet of the settling tank, and this would form a reserve in case of absolute necessity. Whilst the settling tank was being cleansed the water would require to be led directly into the filter beds, except the settling tank was divided into two, which seems scarcely necessary. If the above arrangement or one somewhat similar be carried out, there would be a saving in the covering of one half the reservoir, and it may be that the filtering arrangements would not cost nearly so much as a lakh of rupees. In para. 9 of my report on the Malabar Hill Reservoir, dated 15th September last, you will note that I urged the necessity of settling tanks as I doubted the purity of the Tulsi water.

Also in my second report I adhered to the plan of dividing the reservoir into 4 instead of its being cleansed one-half at a time. The experience we have now had of Tulsi water leaves no doubt on my mind that a filter is absolutely necessary, and I hope the Town Council will not hesitate in coming to this conclusion also.—I have, &c.

A. W. FORDE.

Bombay, 3rd June 1879.

It was resolved that Mr. Forde (Consulting Engineer to the Municipality) should be asked to include the estimates for filtering apparatus in his final report on the Malabar Hill Reservoir.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A memorandum was submitted by the Municipal Commissioner, asking the Council to recommend the Corporation to sanction writing off from the Live Stock of the Health Department of 43 pairs of bullocks, which died during the quarter ending 28th February 1879. The amount of loss from such mortality is Rs. 4,414-2-5. The recommendation asked for was given.

The Commissioner reported that he had entered into an agreement with Rahimtoola Bhajeebhoy for providing and lighting to the end of November next 40 kerosine lamps from 15th June at a total cost of Rs. 1,120. The letter was recorded.

BOMBAY ASIATIC SOCIETY.

AT the last Monthly Meeting of the Society, there were present—Surgeon General W. G. Hunter, M.D., in the chair; Colonel H. H. Wilkinson, R.E., vice-presidents, Members: K. R. Kama, Esq., F. Mathew, Esq., Surgeon Major J. Pinkerton, M.D., Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Pandits Bhagwanlal Indraji, E. Rehatsek, Esq., Anandrao Bhaskarji, Esq., and W. M. Wood, Esq., Honorary Secretary. Visitor: Syad Hassain Bilgrami, Esq., of Hyderabad (Deccan).

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The following gentlemen were balloted for and duly elected:—Dr. Burnell, Esq., Esq., Major Charles Mant, R.E., and A. M. Pearson, Esq.

Mr. Edward Rehatsek then read extracts from his paper, "Notes on some old Arms and Instruments of War chiefly used among the Arabs." The following is a brief abstract of the paper:—

The names of arms and military engines occur frequently in books, but descriptions of them seldom. In the present state of civilisation, many ancient weapons have fallen into oblivion, and works treating on them are rotting. Accordingly, the author of this paper considered it proper to collect and to condense into notes such accounts as were accessible to him, and to preserve them in the form of a glossary arranged according to the Arabic alphabet. *Barad* being the name for gunpowder in all the Mahomedan languages, obtains, together, with the weapons in which it was formerly used, the first place. The *Burj*, apparently derived from the Greek *Purgos*, was a moveable tower used in sieges, and is described as well as illustrated by figures. Cuirasses, javelins, tomes, &c., are discussed, and all assertions supported by authorities. There is also a notice of two suitable upon the legal Brahmin and other castes in Poona to have the courage to stand by Government with all the facilities they posses of discovering the real miscreants. We shall soon then have confidence restored. ancient sabres sent to Mr. Rehatsek by the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik. Both of them bear Arabic inscriptions which have been illustrated by *fac similia*. Another ancient cannon and the mere mention also its predecessor the catapult, called by the Arabs *Manjanik*, from the Greek *Manganon*, and used by them in sieges, has been described, as well as other engines of war which have fallen into disuse. It would be too long to illustrate all the articles and accoutrements, offensive or defensive, mentioned in the paper, but care has been taken not to introduce any well-known or modern ones, which kind of information is very easily accessible to all who require it, and would only have swelled the glossary to an undue length.

The drawings were handed round for inspection of the members, and were much admired for the remarkable neatness with which they had been delineated. Mr. had done its work. The president proposed that the thanks of the Society were due to Mr. Rehatsek for his paper. He had seen two or three of the weapons figured in it in Persia during his residence. Dr. Pinkerton seconded the motion. The Hon. Secretary, in supporting it, queried whether the Arabs of the present day were at all acquainted with the machines and engines in which the paper treated. Rehatsek was understood to say that they were not, as the manuscripts in which these implements were described are very old and not easily accessible to Arabs in these days; but one or more of the swords shown, as a curiosity ornamented, had belonged to the late Sheriff of Mecca. In reamnlng, Mr. Wood said that with regard to these swords or scimitars the highly finished work shown on them reminded him, by contrast, of a verse written, or perhaps translated by Arthur Helps from an Arabic ballad or legend of some Paladin, which ran thus—

Terrible he rode along
His Yemen sword for aid;
Innocent it carried none
Save the notches on the blade.

Thanks were then recorded to the donors of various reports and others on the table including Mr. Blandford's reports on the Meteorology and Geology of India, and copy of address delivered by him at the Annual Meeting of the Bengal Asiatic Society. Also a Report by Mr. J. Elliot, on the Madras Cyclone of 1877.

THE SWAMPING OF A STEAM LAUNCH ATTENDED WITH LOSS OF LIFE.

COMMITTAL OF MR. COTELL.

THE adjourned inquest into the circumstances connected with the death of Simon Rapozo, a Portuguese ship's labourer, and three natives, who were drowned off the Victoria Bandar by the swamping of the steam launch Mozelle on Monday the 26th ultimo, was resumed yesterday. The evidence of two Mahomedan labourers who were on board the launch, the syrang of the labourers, and the tindal of the launch, was taken. The labourers stated that there were sixty coolies and six other persons in the launch when she left the Sassoon Dock, but the syrang said there were forty-seven and six other persons at the time. The tindal said that he believed there were fifty persons in the launch. After the Coroner had briefly summed up the evidence, the jury returned the following verdict, "That the death of Simon Rapozo and three others was caused by drowning in the sea on the 26th May last, in consequence of the overloading of the steam launch Mozelle, under such circumstances that the act of James Richard Cotell was rash and negligent."

Mr. Cotell was then remanded to Jail on the Coroner's warrant, or to be held to bail in a sum of Rs. 1,000 in his own recognizance, and two sureties of Rs. 500 each.

He was yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, with navigating a vessel so rashly and negligently as to endanger human life, and thereby causing the death of Simon Rapozo and three others on the 26th May last.

The case is postponed for hearing to the 11th instant, the prisoner being allowed to be held upon the same bail as required by the Coroner.

THE RECENT TROUBLES AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 2.

AN impression seems very generally to prevail that the disturbances which the existence of dacoits and dacoities have produced in the social systems within their influence is likely to affect our own political atmosphere, and to impart to them a larger portion of the antagonist element amongst the natives generally. But at present there is not much talk here of re-constructed and re-invigorated parties amongst these outlaws, but there was unspeakable commotion in the city of Poona last Saturday in consequence of the house of a very great Brahmin, named Anna Sahib Patwardhan, being searched. It would appear that on Friday last a bearing letter was posted to the address of Mr. S. Trenn, our late Inspector of Police, but this officer being absent on leave, the letter was delivered to Major Daniell, our popular District Superintendent of Police. The letter is said to bear no signature, but to contain such information as would lead to the implication of certain influential and opulent natives of the city of Poona in the concealment of fire-arms, and to the arrest of that much wanted vagabond Wassoodew Balwunt Phadke. Of course Major Daniell is in no hurry, but that he is working out his end, no doubt, to a successful and satisfactory solution. The first step taken by Major Daniell was to appear suddenly at Anna Sahib's house with the Chief Inspector and thirty police constables. Major Daniell informed this native gentleman that information had reached him to the effect that he, Anna Sahib Patwardhan, had held correspondence with Phadke, the leader of the dacoits, and that arms were concealed in his cellar for which he had no license. I cannot tell you what reply Anna Sahib made, but, of course, it is reasonable to conjecture that he "flatly contradicted" and "denied all knowledge." Search was then made, but either correspondence nor arms were found anywhere. I hear that Mr. Newnham, our Sessions Judge, received a bearing and anonymous letter this morning. I also hear, that a few days ago the house of a well known vakeel was searched in a manner which was not publicly known, even Mr. Gunnesh himself is not aware of it. It is said, that there is a growing conviction amongst many here that these dacoities are mere counters in the game of parties, and it is not doubted that one of these days, if that vagabond, Wassoodew Balwunt Phadke, is arrested, we shall have some startling revelations to chronicle.

THE POONA CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 2.

THE principal interest of the moment is the trial of the notorious dacoit chief, Hurry Naik Muckajee. A little after ten o'clock the Judge's Court at Sangum was densely crowded. Hurry Naik was brought under a strong police escort, manacled and chained, and the spectators throughout the day, who had assembled outside to get a glance of this outrageous outlaw, were very numerous. There were some Europeans present. As soon as Mr. Justice Newnham arrived it was made known that Hurry's trial could not come off, owing to the absence of some of the witnesses. The first case called on was that of Ganoo bin Bhikajee, who was in the employ of that rascal Wassudew Balwunt Phadke, but who left his service because he was not paid. The following gentlemen were selected to serve on the jury:—Mr. Khunderao Wishwanath Reats, foreman; Messrs. Joseph Solomon Gerarkur, Dhunjeebhoy Hoosunjee, Venk Dajee Joshee, and Wassudew Bappoo Naik. Mr. Narayan Juggonath Bhide, the Government Prosecutor, conducted the case for the prosecution, whilst the prisoner was undefended. The property before the Court was a sheep's skin, and the first witness called was Yesoo bin Raghoo, who on oath deposed: I am a Koli by caste, a cultivator, and reside at Pomegon, Taluka Haveli. I saw the prisoner in my field about a month ago, at about 5 o'clock in the evening. He had a companion. They said that they were dacoits, and they stole two sheep which belonged to Yesoo bin Kundoo. They said they were *bundwallas* (rebels). They at first seized two sheep, but they returned one, and killed one under a tree. It was a black one. They dressed the sheep, and tied the flesh in a blanket, and were about going away, when the prisoner was seized by Yesoo bin Kundoo. The prisoner killed the sheep. This skin (produced in Court) is the skin of that sheep.

Cross-examined by the prisoner—I did not kill the sheep. I did not handle the flesh.

Re-examined by the Court—There was a Mhar at the time in my field. The accused made him carry the sheep on his head. Besides the Mhar, there was another dacoit who ran away when the prisoner was arrested. I did not say what the prisoner threatened to cut my throat if I refused to chop the meat. It was killed under a brab tree. The prisoner was afterwards taken to the patel of the village. I did not know the prisoner before. The prisoner said he belonged to a band of fifty dacoits who had guns in advance.

After this the prisoner's confession admitting his guilt, and particulars of the dacoities committed by himwhilst in the service of Wassudew Balwunt Phadke, made before the committing Magistrate, Dr. Frazer, were read to the jury, when Mr. Justice Newnham proceeded with the examination of the prisoner as follows:—Q. Were you not in Wassudew's gang? A. I was not in Wassudew's gang, and I don't know anything about him. Q. Why did you then make the confession before the Magistrate, Dr. Fraser? A. I did not make those statements. Q. Where were you arrested?—A. At Pomegaon, when I was eating my meals by the river side. Q. Where were you taken after that?—A. I was brought to Poona. Q. Have you any witnesses?—A. No, I have not.

This closed the case for the prosecution, when the Government Prosecutor addressed the Court. He recapitulated the facts of the case, and laid great stress on the statements made by the prisoner before the committing Magistrate. He said it was a very unlikely thing that any of the villagers would give a sheep as a present to a man like the prisoner, and the prisoner had nothing about being compelled by the police to make a confession before the Magistrate.

On being asked by the Judge if he had anything farther to say, the prisoner replied:—The police foundar tied me to a tree and beat one, and compelled me to make statements about which I know nothing. I told the foundar I knew nothing. I had Rs. 20 which the foundar took away from me. I was going to my village when I was apprehended.

Mr. Justice Newnham then summed up, and told the jury that the prisoner was not charged with any particular act, but for belonging to an unlawful assembly. There was another witness for the prosecution who failed to appear. He then analyzed the whole of the evidence for the prosecution, and said that the prisoner made a confession before Dr. Frazer, and not before the police. There was one circumstance in the prisoner's confession which was understood, which was that the prisoner meant that there were no *bundwallas* at all, or that there were no *bundwallas* present. The confession of the prisoner before the committing Magistrate substantially agrees with the evidence of the witness Yesoo. The question is whether the prisoner was a member of a gang of dacoits. There is no very simple one, and nothing further need be said, but Mr. Newnham concluded by saying that the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of any reasonable doubt in the case.

The jury retired to consider their verdict at 5 to 12. The jury sent for the skin of the sheep when considering their verdict, causing a general laugh in Court, the Judge himself being moved by the incident into smiling. The jury returned after the elapse of 10 minutes with a verdict of "guilty." Mr. Newnham, in addressing the prisoner, said—The offence of which you have been convicted by the jury is one for which you might have been transported for life, but as it is probable that you were acting under the orders of a greater scoundrel, and since there has been no particular act of violence proved against you, the sentence of the Court is that you be transported for seven years.

THE YELSA DACOITY CASE.

This was the second case tried to-day and before the same jury. There were 10 prisoners, viz., 1, Khasjee wullad Sawjee; 2, Daggra wullad Ramsao; 3, Chand wullad Khondajee; 4, Mahomed wullad Ahmed; 5 Cassum wullad Munsoo; 6, Khundia wullad Ramnao; 7, Lucku wullad Arnoee; 8, Nanda wullad Gopalla; 9, Sowla wullad Dawjee; and 10, Dhondee wullad Ramnao. All the prisoners with the exception of No. 10 were previously convicted, and were brought into Court in chains. Mr. Narayen Juggonath Bhide, the Government Prosecutor, conducted the case for the prosecution, whilst the prisoners were undefended. The first witness called in the case was Chinnesrao bin Salearam, who on oath deposed—I am a Marwaree residing in Yelsa. A dacoity was committed at my house at night about two months ago. There were 10 or 15 dacoits. I was alone at the time. I was beaten, and a cloth was thrown over my body so that I could not see the robbers. I lost property worth about Rs. 30. I gave a list of the property stolen to the Railway Magistrate. I know how to write. The brass pot and the clothes now before the Court are mine. They were stolen from me. The pot was found with the prisoner, Khasjee and Daggra. They took it out from under a heap of grass. The clothes were also found there.

Cross-examined by prisoner No 1—Yes, you gave me the brass pot and the clothes.

Cross-examined by the Court—It was 12 or 13 days afterwards that the brass pot and the clothes were returned to me by Khasjee and Duggra. The police jemadar was present, also the police patel and 2 or 3 of the punchayet.

Sewram bin Mancekchund, duly sworn, deposed—I am a Marwaree and reside at Kothrood. There was a dacoity in Chinseram's house. I was then at my shop in Kothrood. There is a river between my place and Chinseram's house. Property stolen was recovered subsequently. I recognize the property now before the Court as belonging to Chinseram.

All the prisoners declined to cross-examine this witness.

The confessions and statements made by the ten prisoners before the third class and committing Magistrates were then read over to the jury, after which Mr. Justice Newnham proceeded to examine the prisoners. The following two questions were put to each of the prisoners:—Q. Why did you make that confession and those statements before the Magistrate? Q. Why did you not say so before Dr. Frazer? Prisoners Nos 1, 2, and 6 answered.—Because I was beaten by the police jemadar and compelled to do so. I told Dr. Fraser about the pressure put upon me by the police. The whole of the prisoners blamed the police jemadar, and whilst in dock they appeared to have instructed one another what to say. They made rambling statements generally without being able to support them. Prisoner No. 3 said that his confession was not read over to him by Dr. Frazer; No. 5 replied that he was a child and did not understand anything; No. 7 said that he did not say anything before the 3rd class Magistrate, and he was not in his senses whilst in Dr. Frazer's Court; No 8 repeated the story that he simply said what he was instructed to say by the police jemadar, and that Dr. Frazer did not listen to him; No. 9 said that he did not say anything to Dr. Frazer; and No. 10 said that he confessed to the stealing of the sheep and said nothing about the present case; he did not know anything about it. (This last witness was made an approver in a former case of dacoity.)

None of the prisoners were able to call witnesses on their behalf. Mr. Narayan Juggonath Bhide next addressed

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R. A.	R. A.		R. A.	R. A.
33 8	35 4	Chateau Lafite or Mouton ..... {After Dinner}	35 0	37 0
28 4	30 0	„ Rausan ..... {Wines}	29 8	31 8
25 4	27 4	„ Palmer ..... {Wines}	26 8	28 8
22 0	24 0	La Rose ..... {Dinner ..}	23 0	25 0
19 4	21 0	St. Julien..... {Wines}	20 0	22 0
16 12	18 12	Cantenac ..... {Wines}	17 8	19 8
14 0	16 12	St. Estephe, a favourite.....	15 8	17 8
12 8	14 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	13 0	15 0
12 0	14 0	Pauillac do. for Cup.....	12 8	14 8
24 0	25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour Red	25 0	27 0
19 4	21 0	Sauterne (Barsac) light.....	19 0	21 0
15 8	..	Graves	16 0	..

BURGUNDY.

33 0	34 12	Chambertin the elite of Burgundies.....	34	8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits or Corton, high class Wine	28	0	30 0
22 8	24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended..	23	8	25 8
19 4	..	Beaune, soft delicate flavour.....	20	0	..
40 4	41 8	Sparkling Red Burgundy.....	41	8	43 8
26 12	28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior..	28	0	30 0
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine	18	8	20 8
19 4	..	Vermouth	20	0	..

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50 4	53 0	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine.....	52 8	55 8
31 8	...	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	33 0	...
43 0	45 12	FINEST DRY SPARKLING	45 0	48 0
32 12	34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	34 0	36 0
25 8	..	SAUMER FINE SPARKLING	26 3	...
40 0	44 0	FISSI THIRIONS, MEDIUM DRY	42 0	46 0

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality medium dry	45	0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Hock, Sperkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34	0	36 0
30 12	...	Hock, excellent Wine.....	32	0	..
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality].	45	0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice].....	34	0	36 0
30 12	...	Moselle, excellent Wine	32	0	..

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48 8	50 8	Hock, Johannisberger, superior.....	51	0	53 0
40 8	..	D., Marcobrunner.....	42	8	..
33 12	..	Liebfraumilch	35	8	..
29 8	31 8	Hock, Rudesheimer, mellow	31	0	33 0
24 4	26 4	Do, Hotchheimer, fine flavoured	25	8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20	0	22 0
17 4	...	Carlowitz	18	0	..
25 12	27 12	Red Hock, Assmanhauser	27	0	29 0
30 0	...	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31	8	..
30 8	32 8	Moselle, Braunberger, delicate superior flavour	32	0	34 0

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Per doz. Qts. Rs. as.			Per doz. Qts. Rs. as.
38 12	Amontillado A. I. rare old.....	gold seal	40 8
36 12	Amontillado, choice and superior.....	black seal	38 8
27 4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry...	black seal	28 8
28 4	Amoroso, superior.....	black seal	29 8
25 4	Vino Puro.....	blue seal	26 8
24 0	Oloroso, nutty and dry.....	green seal	25 0
22 0	Manzanilla, very pale dry.....	red seal	23 0
21 0	Pale, dry medium	yellow seal	22 0
20 0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry....	pink seal	21 0
16 12	A Good Dinner Wine.....	white seal	17 8
16 12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine flavour....	yellow seal	17 8
37 12	Madeira, E. I., very superior.....	black seal	39 8
32 8	Madeira, excellent Wine.....	red seal	34 0

PORT.

6 4	...	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	33	0	..
26 4	28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold Capsule	27	8	29 8
22 0	23 0	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature.....	23	0	24 0
19 4	21 0	An Excellent wine, red seal.....	20	0	22 0
23 0	..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine.....	24	0	..

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CASH. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. A.	2 doz. Pts. Rs. A.		CREDIT. 1 doz. Qts. Rs. A.	2 doz. Pts. Rs. A.
49 0	51 0	Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange and White	51 0	53 4
7 0	..	Chartreuse Green, per Bottle.....	7 4	..
6 0	..	Do. Yellow „	6 4	..
...	62 4	Benedictine	...	65 0
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best.....	53 8	57 8
47 8	..	Noyeau de Martinique.....	49 8	..
37 0	..	Creme de Noyeau	38 8	..
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen..	40 8	42 8
20 8	..	Orange Bitters, best	21 0	..
30 12	..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters.....	32 0	..
..	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs Choice.....	..	28 8

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Per doz. Rs. A			Per doz. Rs. A.
26 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	* {...	27 0
14 0	„ in Flasks	{...	14 8
8 8	Half Flasks	{...	8 8
28 0	White Capsule, delicate flavour....	** {...	29 0
15 0	„ in Flasks	{...	15 8
31 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale..	*** {...	33 0
16 4	„ in Flasks	{...	16 12
34 12	Black Capsule, superior old, pale ..	**** {...	36 0
18 4	„ in Flasks.....	{...	19 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old		47 0
22 4	RUM, old Jamaica		23 0
26 0	„ the finest old Jamaica, extra quality		27 0
20 8	„ fine "Pineapple"		21 0
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality		23 0
22 4	FIELD'S, Gin		23 0
23 4	WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure		24 0
26 0	„ Scotch, fine old pure, extra quality..		27 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial		18 8
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best		18 8

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10 12	„ * *		11 0
10 0	„ *		10 4
8 9	Irish or Scotch.....		9 0

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238	0	CANTENAC.....	256 0
190	0	ST. ESTEPHE	205 0
137	0	MEDOC	146 0

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	4 Gals. Per Jar	12½ Gals. Octaves.	27 Gals. Quarter Casks.	54 Gals. Hhds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Vino Puro.....	42	4 124	0 241	0 472 0
Manzanilla.....	38	4 115	0 216	0 424 8
Yellow Seal	35	8 103	4 200	4 387 12
Vino de Pasto	34	8 94	4 180	4 351 12
White Seal.....	32	12 79	12 151	8 297 10

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

	4 Gals. Per Jar.	12½ Gals. Octaves.	27 Gals. Quarter Casks.	54 Gals. Hhds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Vino Puro.....	44	136	264	517
anzanilla	40	123	236	462
Yellow Seal	37	112	217	430
Vino de Pasto	36	102	195	396
White Seal	34	96	183	370

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In Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector zinc bottom.....		280
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In Oak Case, Stops, zinc bottom C to G with 8 stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom.....		305
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The Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, invented and patented by Mr. Thomas Griffiths, of Oxton, Liverpool, received the highest possible praise at the Meetings of "The Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "The Social Science Congress."

THE Manufacture of "GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE" formed the subject of a lecture at the Society of Arts in the Spring of 1877, and has been reported upon by the leading scientific Chemists, Paint Merchants, Decorators, &c., &c.; was brought before the International Congress of Hygiene, at Paris, in August 1878, by Professor Lutschaunig and Dr. Phipson; and in the same month before the British Association, in Dublin; in October, a paper was read upon it at the Social Science Congress in Cheltenham, by Dr. Bartlett; and it was the subject of a paper read during the session of 1878 of the Paris Academy of Science. At the Paris International Exhibition, 1878, the highest distinction which was conferred upon paints, viz., The only Silver Medal, was awarded to it, and at the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain it obtained the Prize Medal. It has been most favourably reported on in the "Lancet," "Engineering," "Engineer," "Builder," "Architect," "Chemical News," "Sanitary Record," "Society of Arts Journal," "Scientific American," "Journal of Chemical Society," "Moniteur," "L'Exposition de Paris," "Lloyd's Official List," "New York Tribune," "New York Times," "Comptes-Rendus," of the French Academy of Science, &c., &c. Copies of any of the above reports can be had on application; also samples for trial.

So great has been the demand for it since its introduction, that the proprietors, who were producing about 25 TONS PER WEEK in Liverpool, have been compelled to purchase Extensive Works in London, where they can manufacture about 50 TONS EXTRA PER WEEK. They have also had to secure sufficient room to increase the production to 200 tons weekly, making them the largest producers of White Pigment in Europe.

WHITE LEAD possesses only one good property, viz., "covering power," it is poisonous, soon loses its opacity, and turns yellow with Sewer and other Gases, and prejudicially affects Iron and other metals.

OXIDE ZINC has scarcely half the covering power of lead, but it is whiter and retains its colour.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT ZINC WHITE has all the *good* properties of both the above without any of their drawbacks, viz., it has far more body than Lead, has double that of Oxide Zinc, has the same whiteness, will never change colour even in sulphuretted hydrogen (which destroys lead) and does not lose its opacity by age. It is calcined at a red heat in its manufacture, hence is almost indestructible, and, of course, will stand any variation of climate. Its durability is such that it is admirably adapted for protecting Iron, Wooden or Cement Structures in any exposed situations, from the effects of the weather.

PROFESSOR PHIPSON says: "It is one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times."

GRIFFITHS' PATENT NEW ZINC WHITE is at present used by the English and other Governments as well as large private firms.

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PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Lecturer on Paint and Colours to Society of Arts, Chemist to Royal Academy, &c.
JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, H.M. Mint, Council of India, &c.
PROFESSOR LUTSCHAUNIG, Liverpool Assay Office.
DR. PHIPSON, Fellow of Chemical Societies of London, Paris, and Antwerp; and of Royal Society of Natural Sciences, Brussels.
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